

The Twentieth Anniversary of America's Labor Day

NOW that Labor day is legally recognized in all the states and territories save six and has received popular sanction everywhere it may be looked upon as one of the established festivals of the American people. In a certain sense there is no national holiday by congressional enactment, but Labor day comes the nearest to being one, having been made a public holiday in the District of Columbia by a special act in the second session of the Fifty-third congress.

Labor day may be said to stand unique among America's holidays not only in the sanction it has obtained from national legislators, but for what it represents. Ostensibly a festival of peace and good will, the real and important significance attaching to America's Labor day is the fact that it is a national recognition of the might and dignity of labor itself. It has long been recognized, even though at times only tacitly admitted, that "human labor is at once the leading agency in the produc-

unconsciously he was working ever upward, for even slavery and serfdom, with their penalties of compulsory labor, were stepping stones in the path of progress, and as the centuries went by

as the true creator of the vast wealth the king enjoyed. Labor day, then, implies not only rest and recreation, a day set apart for outdoor sports, parades and speeches, but it typifies the

it came slowly and as the result of persistent agitation for many years. Those are living today who can remember the beginning of the agitation which led up to laws for the betterment

it, the same year. Other states and territories have followed their example, until now about seven-eighths of them recognize the day as a legal holiday.

After Oregon, New Jersey was the second state to enact a law making Labor day what it is, New York being third, and the movement spreading over the country like a prairie fire. The first parade and picnic in 1882 was followed by another the next year on an enlarged scale, also on the first Monday in September. In 1884, when the labor unions were discussing a day for their annual parade, George H. Lloyd, a Knight of Labor, offered a resolution declaring that the first Monday in September be recognized as Labor day, and steps were taken toward that end which resulted in the establishment of this holiday. National legislation was invoked, and in 1894 the District of Columbia bill was passed and signed by the president.

While our Labor day is known as peculiarly an American institution, at the same time a labor festival has been annually celebrated for years in London, Paris and other large cities across the water. This European festival generally occurs on the 1st of May and is sometimes seized upon as an occasion for demonstrations by trades unions and similar organizations, which have so frequently resulted in serious disturbances that some governments have forbidden the celebration.

As contrasted with the American Labor day, the European celebration suffers greatly by the comparison, for the former is founded on principles diametrically opposed to those of the latter. Peace and good will are the guiding motives of the American festival, and the day is devoted to pleasure of the most healthful and recreative sort, the public speeches inculcate a mutual forbearance between labor and capital as generally understood, and if politics is treated it is to be in a general way, so as not to give offense to any one.

"Those who discuss the questions of the hour before meetings of industrialists on that day," says Mr. Powderly, "should be educators. They should be teachers of the gospel of humanity and its needs. Those who address such meetings are burdened with a weighty responsibility. It is their duty to teach a doctrine of independence of thought and action."

Similar sentiments are voiced by Senator Hanna of Ohio in a recent address who holds that the differences existing between labor and capital are susceptible of adjustment on a basis of mutual confidence, as implied by the animating sentiment of Labor day.



John Mitchell



Samuel Gompers



Eugene V. Debs



George F. Hendon

PROMINENT LEADERS IN THE CAUSE OF LABOR.

tion of wealth and the most important element in the well being of a community." In his most primitive condition man labored dumbly and blindly, content with a wage merely sufficient to afford him sustenance and shelter. But

the laborer's condition was slowly improved. The twentieth century sees labor enabled and dignified, seated upon its throne as the king of old is said to have seated the sturdy blacksmith of Tyre,

winning of a victory over old time prejudice and power. To those who think upon its true significance Labor day indicates the high water mark of labor legislation up to date, for such a concession was not obtained at one;

of laborers in the mines and factories, in the mill and workshop, for women and children first, then shorter hours for men, until it is now universally recognized that labor not only has a status, but is entitled to a rich share in the benefits the land affords. The mere acknowledgment of labor's status was a victory in itself, the annual celebration of this festival is the recurrent recognition of a principle.

It is now exactly twenty years since Labor day was christened, as it were, when on the 5th of September, 1882, after parading through the streets of New York city, the various labor organizations of that metropolis and vicinity fraternally united in a picnic, at which addresses were made and games indulged in, greatly to the people's enjoyment.

As the original demonstration in New York occurred the first Monday in September, this day and date have since been adhered to in nearly all the states, the first of which to give the holiday the dignity of legislative enactment was Oregon, in 1887. New York, the state in which the first Labor day was actually observed, was also the first to introduce a measure before its legislature for its legal observance, but Oregon's legislature was the first to pass

ROYALTY'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

There are two kinds of photographs of British royalty taken, those for public use and those for private use. Anybody can go into a photographer's shop and buy the likeness of the king or queen or other members of the royal family for a small sum, but there are photographs of royalty that no money can purchase. When royalties desire to present a photograph to their private friends, you may be sure it is not one that everybody can buy. Such a gift would please neither party.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATER BY MOONLIGHT.

One of the most unique views taken in Stratford-on-Avon while the performances commemorative of the great poet's birthday were going on is that shown in the illustration. It represents the Shakespeare memorial theater and presents that somewhat garish structure erected in honor of the bard of



Avon with its incongruous features softened by moonlight. Stratford has several reminders of Americans as well as of its greatest son, as, for instance, the memorial window in the church made of American stained glass, the inn where Washington Irving used to live and the memorial fountain erected by the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

KING MENELEK'S ENVOY.

The renowned Ras Makonnen, Abyssinian warrior and recently the king's



the present time governor of Harar and dependencies and of Tigre.

SOCIETY GAMBLING.

Ladies in fashionable society in London are losing thousands of pounds at the fascinating game of bridge. Girls gamble before they arrive at what are called years of discretion, and married women squander their husbands' money as well as their own. A society paper has mentioned the case of a lady who lost \$400,000 in one night at bridge, and other losses brought up the total to more than \$1,000,000, which her husband paid.

RECEPTION ROOM OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON.



While the United States has been lax in providing its diplomats resident abroad with quarters for themselves and for the transaction of official business, our ministers and ambassadors somehow or other manage to secure edifices adequate to their needs. In the illustration is shown the magnificent reception room of the United States embassy at London in Embassy circle, the noble (leased) mansion at 1 Carlton terrace. The reception hall shows how spacious it is, thoroughly in keeping with all the great structures of that aristocratic neighborhood, which once boasted the possession of a king's palace, that of Frederick, prince of Wales, father of George III.

A PRINCE OF CALCUTTA.

One of the most interesting of the native princes of India is the gentleman figured in the illustration, his excellency the Maharajah Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tajore, who sends word that he may soon be expected on a visit to the United States. He is the son and heir of the Maharajah Bahadur, Sir Jolendra Mohun Tajore, K. C. S. I., one of the most influential of Indian dignitaries and the head of the leading native family of Calcutta. It has become quite the custom of late for the travel of princes of India to include the United States in their globe trotting itineraries, and the young maharajah is but the forerunner of a large number of Indian dignitaries who will soon honor us with visits.

A doctor says that persons who attain their thirtieth year without suffering from any serious illness are likely to live till they are at least seventy-three years of age.

THIS MULE A MASCOT.

The baby mule whose portrait appears in the illustration was born in the Manhattan subway, New York, the last of May this year and, although quite young, has already achieved a great reputation as a "mascot." The workmen in New York city's deep subway have named this mule "Rapid Transit."

and declare that no accident of any kind has happened in the section in which it was born since its arrival.

A ROYAL PILGRIM TO THE SAVIOUR'S TOMB.

Court gossip claims that Queen Margherita, widow of King Humbert of Italy, will soon pay a visit to the Holy Land and on her return may enter a convent. The queen is said to have vowed to make pilgrimage out of gratitude for her recovery from a dangerous surgical operation to which she was recently subjected. When, later, her mother, the aged Duchess of Genoa, survived a critical illness, Margherita renewed her pledge. A yacht cruise to Sicily, which she made to test her powers of endurance, showed the queen that she is strong enough to encounter the fatigues of a Palestine trip.



TYPES OF UNIFORMS WORN BY THE POLICEMEN IN VARIOUS FOREIGN LANDS.



DOTS AND DASHES.

The transfer system is not used by any street railway in Great Britain. Thaxted, Essex, England, annually celebrates butterfly day, which calls for the wearing of new clothes and is an occasion for merry-making and speechmaking.

Military spectators present at the review of the Argentine army are reported to have said that the evolutions and appearance of the troops were worthy of the best organized armies of Europe. Methodism has gained in New York city nearly 47 per cent since 1875.

Thirty thousand dollars was paid recently for a bronze statuette of Hercules at the concluding sale of the Herdini collection in London. The total

amount realized by the entire collection was \$228,410.

A storage battery company in the east has shipped 823 tons of storage batteries to Seattle, Wash., for the Seattle and Tacoma electric line.

A Londoner has perfected a method of manufacturing jumbo stockings.

The native Democrats can scarcely be said to be in a fair way to bloom generally, it will thrive and bloom generally under much more trying conditions than those usually considered necessary for its success.

The Baron de Hirsch school fund in Galicia maintains fifty schools. The number of teachers is 247, and there are 5,634 pupils.

Every one of the large automobile factories is far behind its orders.

The adoption in Mexico of American styles in clothing has been very marked

in recent years. Well to do Americans are discarding the old "charro" suits, high sombreros and pointed shoes for American style clothing, hats and shoes.

The demand for American goods is increasing throughout Canada.

Few people realize the immensity of Siberia, which extends through 120 degrees of longitude and possesses one-ninth of all the land surface of the globe.

The United States, Great Britain and all Europe except Russia could be put into Siberia, with land to spare.

The dairy business is increasing rapidly in New Zealand, and the government is doing all in its power to boost the trade.

An architect of New York says that with the modern steel frame a building can be carried to a height equal to seven and one-half times the diameter of

the base. By this rule on an ordinary city block could be erected a building 1,500 feet high, 500 feet higher than the Eiffel tower. It would have 125 stories and cost about \$25,000,000.

Two torpedo boats of the Imperial German navy will always be stationed in future on the Rhine.

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THE CHIEF NURSE WHO ATTENDED KING EDWARD DURING HIS RECENT SEVERE ILLNESS.



It may not be generally known that King Edward of England's chief nurse during his recent critical illness was a woman, a native of Devonshire, who had seen service with the army in South Africa. Nurse Tarr is clever and sensible, kind and skillful, and is regarded by all as an ideal professional nurse, whose services amply supplemented the work of the king's surgeons. She was the first trained nurse, it is said, that the king ever had, as in his last severe illness previous to this he was nursed by his devoted wife and his sister, the Princess Alice.

CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.

The crown prince of Portugal, Luiz Filipe, duke of Braganza, who in due succession will fall heir to the throne now occupied by King Carlos, is a handsome lad of fifteen and the idol of his future subjects. As the son of Queen Amelia, the beautiful princess

FUTURE PRINCE OF MONACO.

The future prince of Monaco, Louis, with his three mile stretch of territory, its army of 125 men and, last, but not least, its immense gaming establishments, is the young man whose portrait

